

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 22nd January, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 21st January, in regard to the

Circulation,
719 copies.

The appointment of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan as Governor of Kabul.

appointment of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan as Governor of Kabul, remarks: We highly approve of his appointment. He is the son of Dost

Muhammad Khan. He joined the British camp in the Kurram during the late war. From that time he has been in our camp, and his conduct has been all that could be desired. All his property was plundered by the rebels during the late outbreak, but he did not leave our camp. In recognition of his loyalty the governorship of Kabul has been bestowed upon him. His appointment will show to the Afghan chiefs how the Government rewards its friends, and also have the effect of frustrating the designs of Mushk-i-Alam and other rebels who have proclaimed Musa Khan the Amir of Kabul. His appointment induces us to think that the Government will slightly change its Afghan policy. However, it is not certain what that policy will be. The drift of the speeches of English ministers and the articles of the *London Times* is that the Government neither has, nor ever had, any intention of

annexing Afghanistan. The appointment of Wali Muhammad to the Governorship of Kabul may be in accordance with this policy. The *London Times*, which is a ministerial organ, has repeatedly expressed its opinion to the effect that when we have secured a scientific frontier, and when it has been proved by experience that we can take Kabul in an hour, we should withdraw our troops from Afghanistan. Some thoughtful persons are of opinion that the Amirship of Kabul should be abolished, and the administration of the country should be placed into the hands of the headmen of the different Afghan tribes. The recent speech of Mr. Smith, which advocates this policy, deserves favourable consideration. There is no doubt that the sardars of the different tribes will be able to administer the affairs of the country satisfactorily under British supervision. Each of them has great influence over his own tribe. They never willingly accepted the Amir of Kabul as their ruler. They were much displeased with Sher Ali. If they act in concert in the administration, the tribes will give up their mutual animosity, and the condition of the people will be much improved.

Circulation,
170 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 17th January states that the military operations in Afghanistan may be now considered to be at an end. Our gallant band of soldiers has dispersed the enemy, who had collected in overwhelming numbers. It should be always borne in mind that we have not taken possession of Afghanistan from motives of aggrandisement, but in order to secure a scientific frontier for India. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of conciliation which was initiated by Sir Herbert Edwardes and Lord Lawrence was much better than the present policy. But now that we have departed from our former policy and occupied Afghanistan, it would be the height of folly to make it over again to a new Amir. No native ruler will be able to administer the affairs of the country satisfactorily owing to Russian intrigues. In our opinion we should occupy Herat next spring,

otherwise the Russians may occupy it. Moreover, we should make it the head-quarters of our local Government of Afghanistan, and construct a railway to it as soon as possible. We cannot consider the Kabul difficulty to be finally settled until this has been done.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 20th January states that it is to be deeply regretted that, although

Afghan politics.

Circulation,
475 copies.

we have been put to great loss of life, money, and cattle in Afghanistan, the settlement of the Afghan affairs is as distant as ever. Every thoughtful person cannot but admit that this is simply owing to the half-hearted measures which we have hitherto adopted. The Government has not yet declared what its future Afghan policy will be. If it wishes to take permanent possession of Afghanistan, it should at once send fifty or sixty thousand troops to occupy it, so that no unruly tribe may have the courage to disturb the peace. If it has no intention to annex the country, it is useless to detain our troops at Kabul, to be constantly harassed by the enemy. We should place some able man on the throne and withdraw our troops. It appears from past history that some of the former kings of India tried to annex Afghanistan to their territories. They lost the lives of many able officers in time of war, and spent lakhs of rupees in conducting the administration of the country in time of peace: but in vain. If the Government wishes to annex Afghanistan in order that, in case of a foreign invasion of India, it will be able to encounter the invader in Afghanistan, it is mistaken. That country is ill adapted for our military operations. Its climate does not suit our troops. We cannot obtain the necessary supplies there, nor can we have faith in the loyalty of the Afghans. Moreover, it should be remembered that it will not take less than one hundred years to place the affairs of such a barbarous country on a satisfactory footing. But during that time the cost of administration will prove a heavy drain upon the resources of India. In these circumstances it is not wise to annex Afghanistan.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The *Nār Afshān* of the 15th January states that it appears from the telegrams lately received from the seat of war that the British troops have re-occupied Kabul, that Kohistani chiefs are tendering their submission, and that order is being restored in the country. General Roberts held a darbar at Kabul on the 9th January, where many Kohistani chiefs were present. They acknowledged their fealty to the British Government and promised to preserve order in their districts. The speech delivered by General Roberts at the darbar breathes British mercy and humanity. Just compare the treachery and cruelty of the Afghans, which have involved the loss of many valuable lives, with the mercy of the Government. No faith should be reposed in the Afghans. However, if the Government is anxious to enter into a friendly alliance with them, it should take some hostages and some other security from them for their future good conduct, and also keep a strong army in Afghanistan.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samāchār* of the 19th January states that it appears from the programme of the Baroda marriages which has been published by Sir T. Madho Rao that feasts and entertainments will be given to the European guests for about one month. The marriages will involve an expenditure of not less than fourteen or fifteen lakhs of rupees. It is surprising that the programme does not state what alms will be distributed among the Brahmins, and what feasts will be given to them, as is customary on such occasions among the Hindus, especially in Baroda. The marriages have nearly been finished, but we have not yet heard what hospitality has been shown to the Brahmins. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the editors of newspapers, the members of the Poona Sarwanjani Sabha, &c., have been invited to Baroda, and the British camp presents a splendid spectacle. It appears as if the marriages were those of European princes and princesses, and not of natives.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhārat Bandhū* (Aligarh) of the 16th January states:

Circulation,
175 copies.

The Native Civil Service.

When the new rules regarding the admission of natives to the Civil Service were published, we were much delighted. We thought our countrymen would be able to gratify their aspirations without going to England, which involved loss of religion. The chief matter of joy was that the equality of European and Native Civilians in rank would promote friendly intercourse between the two races. But we have been disappointed. It appears from the recent resolution of the Government of India that the natives will not be admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, but will form a distinct Service. They will have to commence with Rs. 200, and their pay will be much less than that of Europeans. Even the names of the Kumar of Durbhunga and Mr. Mahmud have been removed from the list of European Civil Servants. If the Government is really anxious to admit natives to the Civil Service, it should have made no distinction between them and the Europeans. But the fact of the matter is that the interested European Civilians prevent the Government from placing natives on a footing of equality with them. The natives who were appointed probationers last year under the new rules are persons of high birth. We would be glad to hear that they also possess the necessary intellectual ability. The indifference of our rich noblemen to learning and hard work is notorious. We are afraid lest the probationers should be found incompetent, and the doors of the Civil Service again closed against us. Perhaps the Government is not yet acquainted with the merits of the educated natives, and consequently excludes them from the Civil Service.

The *Mitra Vilas* (Lahore) of the 19th January states:

Circulation,
200 copies.

The Native Civil Service.

The new rules about the admission of natives to the Civil Service have disappointed us in our hopes. The reader may be inclined to ask the question, why the natives exerted themselves so much to

obtain this concession? It will be remembered that Englishmen and English newspapers lately began to condemn the natives as unfit for the Civil Service, and to look down upon them with contempt. The educated natives could not bear this insult, and appealed to the Government to give them a trial. We do not deem it expedient to discuss the question as to whether the Viceroy sought to promote or thwart our wishes. The Home Government acceded to our wishes and asked the Government of India to frame some rules for our admission to the Civil Service. The Viceroy has made some rules which are indicative of his kindness towards the natives! In accordance with these rules six men have been appointed probationers out of a population of 240 millions. As to the recommendations which these nominees have for the Civil Service, it should be observed that one of them is a good rider, another a good musician, and so on. The question is, why have such nominations been made? The educated natives used to declare publicly that the natives were equally fit for the Civil Service with Europeans. In order to belie the truth of this statement the Viceroy enacted such rules that no competent man should be admitted to the Civil Service. The rules grieve us to the heart.

The *Mitra Vilas* then quotes an extract from the *Bhārat Mitra*, a Hindi paper of Calcutta.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Nairang Mazāmin* (Muttra) of the 15th January, referring to the probationers appointed under the new Civil Service Rules, remarks: It would be interesting to know what is the proportion of the nominations made in the North-Western Provinces, Panjab, and Bombay, to the populations of those provinces. Moreover, it is difficult to realize why no probationer has been appointed in Madras. Is there no man in Madras fit for the Civil Service? Is Madras not a province of Her Majesty's Indian Empire? Oudh is really very fortunate. Although it is a small province, it has contributed one probationer like the North-Western Provinces, Panjab, and

Bombay. This is all through the favour of Sir George Couper, Bart. None of those men whom we considered fit for admission to the Civil Service has been appointed a probationer, probably because they are not the sons and brothers of Rajas or Nawabs.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 20th January states that in its issue of the 3rd November, 1879, it contended that the Sessions Judges should abide by the finding of the assessors in matters of fact (see page 877 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 8th November, 1879), and urges that in every criminal case in which the accused is liable to be punished with imprisonment, the court should summon assessors. Imprisonment dishonours a man and embitters his life. It is not wise to leave the decision of criminal cases in the hands of individual officers.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 20th January, in an article communicated by its Allahabad correspondent, complains that the clerks of the Board of Revenue and educational officers are appointed Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces, and that claims of Tahsildars are overlooked.

Circulation,
320 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 18th January, in an article headed "The natives are unfortunate and the Government supports its own countrymen," states that the Judicial Department is menaced with retrenchment. It is rumoured that the Nazirs of the Sub-Judge's and the Munsif's Courts will be abolished, and the number of chaprasis attached to Civil Courts reduced by 40. As the pay of the Nazirs is Rs. 40 a month, and that of the chaprasis Rs. 5, the total saving effected by these reductions will be only Rs. 3,360 a year. Hence it is obvious that the saving will be very small, but it will deprive 42 poor families of their means of support. A much larger saving could have been effected in a less objec-

Circulation,
150 copies.

tionable way. The pay of some District Judges is Rs. 3,000, and that of others Rs. 2,500. It might have been reduced to Rs. 2,000. When the maximum pay of the Subordinate Judges is only Rs. 800, there seems to be no reason why that of the European Judges should be Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000. The reasons which formerly existed in favour of giving European officers larger pay do not exist now. The pay of the Europeans should be only slightly greater than that of the Natives. It is to be deeply regretted that whenever there is a cry for retrenchment, the low-paid natives, who work very hard, are dismissed, while no reduction is made in the exorbitant pay of Europeans. It is this policy which induces us to say that the natives are unlucky and the Government partial to its own countrymen. We must fear the sighs of the oppressed, because their prayers are readily accepted by Heaven.

Circulation,
650 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 19th January states that the jurisdiction of the Munsif of Tarantaran (Amritsar) at first extended over the whole pargana. But as the people living in the west of the pargana were exposed to great inconvenience in going to Tarantaran, an Assistant Munsif's Court was established at Atari for their convenience. The same indulgence should be also shown to the people living in the east, and another Munsif's Court established in that part of the pargana. If the establishment of a separate court is not considered necessary, at all events some additional aid should be given to the Munsif of Tarantaran, because one man cannot cope with the civil litigation of a large pargana like Tarantaran. The present Munsif does not take petitions every day, but only on some days in the month. This is a source of great inconvenience to suitors.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gujranwala, complains that the rāises of the Gujranwala district who were invited to attend the darbar held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor

The distribution of tickets for the late Lahore darbar and the rāises of the Gujranwala district.

of the Panjab at Lahore on the 1st January were exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining tickets for admission to the darbar. They were first told that they would get tickets from the deputy commissioner at Gujranwala. When they went to the deputy commissioner, they were told that they would get them from the tahsildar of Gujranwala at Lahore. When they arrived at Lahore, they heard that the tickets would be distributed at the commissioner's office. When they went to the commissioner's office, they were referred to the secretariat. The writer then regrets to state that, while Mian Karim Bakhsh of Lahore received a khilat at the darbar for rendering relief to the poor Kashmiris at Lahore during the late scarcity, Mian Imam-uddin, contractor, of Gujranwala, who rendered greater relief to the famine-stricken, was not even invited to the darbar.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 17th January publishes a long article, the substance of

Circulation,
250 copies.

Sundar Lal, the late
Peshkar of the Magistrate's
office, Benares.

which is as follows :—Sundar Lal, the late Peshkar of the Magistrate's office, by Mr. Church the late Officiating Magistrate's order, made enquiries into a case which led to the discovery of some stolen property in the possession of one Sukha Mal, a native of Benares. In January, 1879, Sukha Mal instigated Patwari Nand Kumar to bring a false charge against Sundar Lal and some other persons at Mr. Smyth the Special Magistrate's Court, but the case was subsequently transferred to Mr. Church's Court. Mr. Church was convinced that the case was got up by Sukha Mal through enmity, and accordingly acquitted Sundar Lal. On the 11th of January Mr. Smyth submitted a petition to the Magistrate, Mr. Wall, to the effect that Sundar Lal called upon him, quietly placed Rs. 100 under his table as a bribe in the above case, and returned to his house. He brought forward four witnesses, *vis.*, his bearer, chaprasi, jamadar, and son, to prove the charge. When they were examined by court, they made such statements that they should have been prosecuted for perjury. It is surprising

that Mr. Smyth's bearer, who stood at some distance from him, heard the noise of money when it was placed by Sundar Lal under the table, while Mr. Smith did not hear it. However, Sundar Lal was convicted and dismissed from the public service. Some of the witnesses Sundar Lal brought before the court to prove his good character stated that Mr. Smyth was accustomed to take bribes. It is strange that the Magistrate took no notice of this serious charge brought against an Honorary Magistrate. The Magistrate refrained from making enquiries into this matter probably because Mr. Smyth is a European. There is reason to think that Mr. Smyth is corrupt, otherwise Sundar Lal would not have had the courage to offer a bribe to him. We have not heard of a bribe having ever been offered to a Civil Servant. The unjust punishment of Sundar Lal is calculated to discourage other public servants from performing their duties with honesty and zeal.

Circulation,
408 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Punjab* of the 16th January refers to the misconduct of Mr. Knox, the late British Ambassador in Siam. The *Anjuman-i-Punjab* remarks that the Government should strictly prohibit its envoys from contracting marriage in the countries to which they are sent.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 19th January states that it was an act of wisdom on the part of Mr. Wall, the Magistrate of Benares, that he prohibited Swami Daya Nand Saraswati from delivering lectures in Benares, because his attacks on the Hindu religion displease the Hindus, and are calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. Some time ago his preaching at Poona actually led to a quarrel. The *Pioneer* is not right in finding fault with Mr. Wall. Could our contemporary bear to hear the Christian religion abused?

EDUCATION.

The *Punjabi Akhbar* of the 17th January urges that the Government should bestow a suitable title upon Dr. G. W. Leitner, the Principal of the Lahore University College, in recognition of his services in the cause of the spread of education in the Panjab.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore University College.

Circulation,
350 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Shola Túr* (Cawnpore) of the 20th January states that the system of remitting money by means of the post-office money-orders is the cheapest as well as the simplest. But there is one difficulty in connection with it which prevents respectable persons from utilizing it, and should therefore be removed. When the postmaster receives a money-order, he sends for the person to whom the money has to be paid, to the post-office, and pays him the money. This system is good, inasmuch as it gives no opportunity to the postal peons to practise fraud and misappropriate the money. But persons of rank consider it derogatory to go to the post-office, and therefore they should be required only to send their servants to receive the money, or a trustworthy muharrir of the post-office should deliver the money to them at their own houses.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same paper urges that, as the third class fare on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been increased by 25 per cent. from the 1st January, the speed of the Railway should be increased.

The increase of third class fare on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

LOCAL.

A local correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* (Benares) of the 16th January states that the Magistrate has done well that he has prohibited men from going to the women's bathing-ghát, which is situated near the Manikarnika. But a mendicant who lives near the ghát always remains quite naked, is much addicted to

The women's bathing-ghát, Benares.

Circulation,
600 copies.

the use of spirituous liquors, and sometimes pays visits to the ghát. The police should see to this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new vernacular paper, entitled the *Ahsan-ul-Akhhár*, has been started at Amroha, Moradabad, by one Sayyad Ali Hasan Khan. It deserves no special notice.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh, Jany. 16th & 19th	1880.	18th & 22nd respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 14th	" 18th	225 "
3	<i>Abd-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	"	" 8th	" 17th	"
4	<i>Abd-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad	" 17th	" 20th	100 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram	" 14th	" 17th	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.).
6	<i>Akbar-i-Tamanshi</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Five times in a month.	Puran Chand	" 18th	" 21st	125 copies.
7	<i>Almal-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sayyid Fakhru-din.	" 13th	" 16th	90 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	" 17th & 20th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i> ...	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 19th	57 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	" 10th & 17th	" 16th & 21st respectively.	130 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mir Nusar Ali	" 16th	" 19th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
12	<i>Anwar-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fateh Muhammad,	" 12th	" 21st	100 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1880.	1880.	
13 <i>Srya Mittra</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Bhutnath	Jany. 16th	Jany. 20th	600 copies.
14 <i>Berār Mitr</i>	Ellichpur, ...	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 13th	" 17th	105 "
15 <i>Berār Samādhār</i>	Akola ...	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 19th	" 21st	250 "
16 <i>Bhārāt Bandhā</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 16th	" 19th	175 "
17 <i>Dabdabāh Qairi</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 17th	" 21st	183 "
18 <i>Dabdabāh Sikandri,</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 19th	" "	365 "
19 <i>Dabtr-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 17th	" 18th	250 "
20 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	...	" 11th	" 19th	...
21 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin	" 14th & 17th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	...
22 <i>Jalwah Tār</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	" 19th	105 "
23 <i>Kāranah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 19th	" 21st	250 "
24 <i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 16th	" 18th	440 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
25 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	"	" 17th	351 copies.
26 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	" 19th	" 21st	275 "
27 <i>Khair Khush-i-Aalam,</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 16th	" 19th	105 "
28 <i>Khair Khush-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Brij Lal	" 15th	" 18th	700 "

29 <i>Koh-i-Nūr</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 17th	" 19th	630 copies (including 70 copies taken)
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29	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	17th	19th	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.).
30	Lauh-i-Mahfis	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	9th	16th	400
31	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	19th	21st	125
32	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulagi Das	21st	22nd	175
33	Mahad Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ganesh Raghonath,	16th	21st	100
34	Mardar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	12th	18th	150
35	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	15th	19th	70
36	Mashir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Muhib-ul-lah.	14th	18th	300
37	Mishir-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi,	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	11th	16th	200
38	Mitra Bils	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Makand Ram	19th	22nd	112
39	Murag-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal	15th	17th	100
40	Nair-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	12th	20th	165
41	Nairang Mazdamin	Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram	15th	17th to 22nd	413
42	Najmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	14th to 19th	respectively.	150
43	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chander Das.	20th	22nd	15
44	Nisam-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Wazir Ali	15th	17th	430
45	Nir-i-Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. A. P. Kalso	17th	16th	450
46	Nir-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	11th	16th	50
47	Nur-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nusrat Ali	16th to 22nd	16th to 22nd	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
48	Nur-i-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16th to 22nd	respectively.	320
49	Qudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	20th	22nd	320
50	Qudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	20th	22nd	320

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
51 <i>Panjāb-i-Akbar</i>	... Lahore ..	Urdu	Weekly	...	1880. Jan. 17th	1880. Jan. 21st	350 copies
52 <i>Patila Akbar</i>	... Patiala ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 12th	" 16th	250 "
53 <i>Prasad Sindhi</i>	... Umruti ..	Marathi	Ditto	Eshwant Gobind Sarker.	" 19th	" 21st	150 "
54 <i>Qaiser-ul-Akbar</i>	... Allahabad, ..	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	" 18th	" 19th	150 "
55 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 20th	" 22nd	475 "
56 <i>Rohilkhand Akbar</i>	... Moradabad ..	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	" 10th & 17th	" 17th & 22nd respectively.	64 "
57 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. Rajab Ali	" "	" 16th & 19th respectively.	170 "
58 <i>Safid-ul-Akbar</i>	... Budaun ..	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Afzal Ali	" 15th	" 19th	...
59 <i>Sar Panch Hind</i>	... Lucknow, ..	Ditto	Weekly	Ambica Prasad	" 20th	" 21st	...
60 <i>Sharaba Tahar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Aziz Ahmad Khan,	" 19th	" "	...
61 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	... Cawnpore, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	" 20th	" 22nd	250 "
62 <i>Sekai Hind</i>	... Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 18th	" 19th	200 "
63 <i>Urdu Akbar</i>	... Akola ..	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 17th	" 22nd	200 "
64 <i>Vrit Dhar</i>	... Dhar ..	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 12th	" 16th	155 "

ALLAHABAD, }
 25th January, 1880.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.